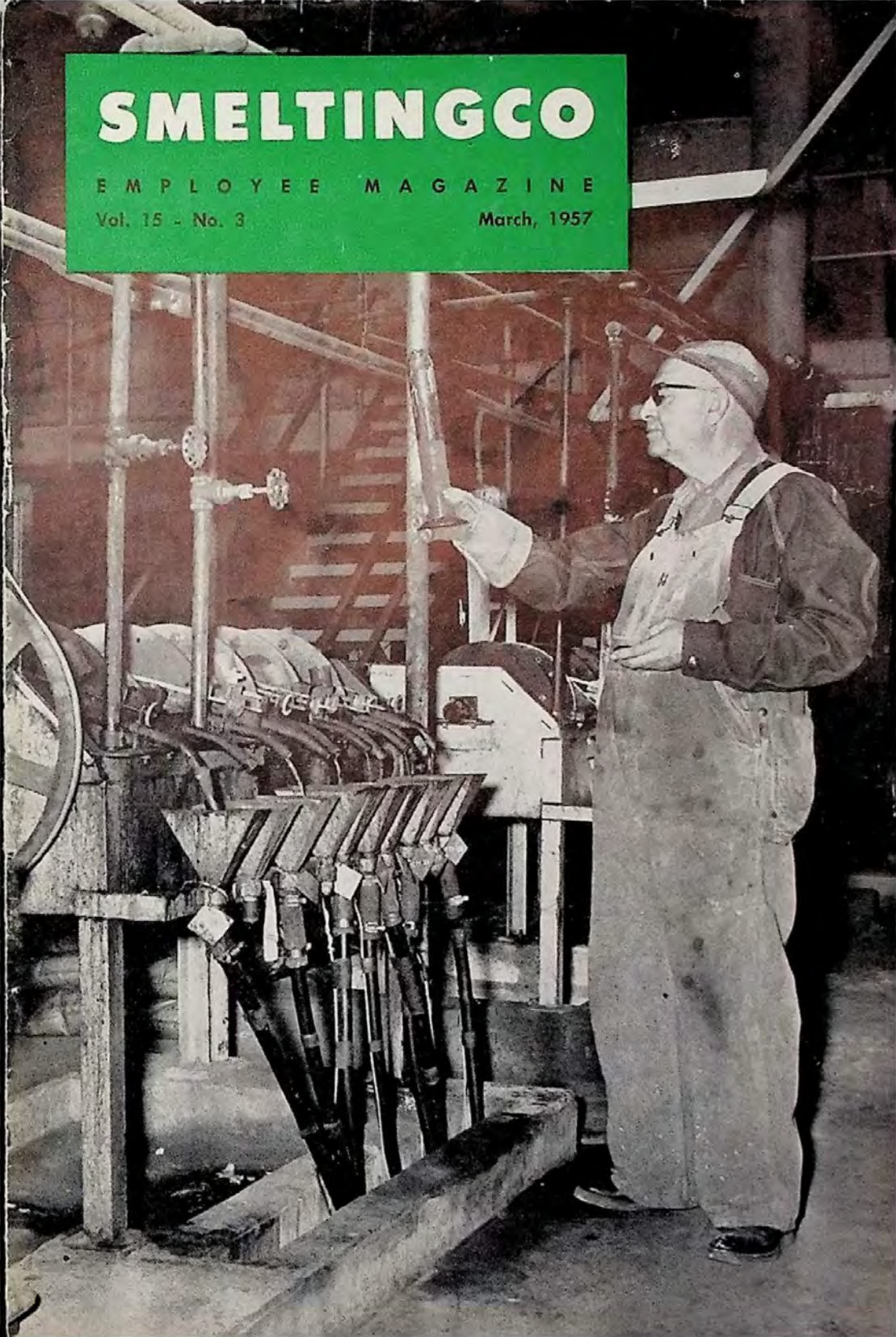
SMELTINGCO

EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Vol. 15 - No. 3 March, 1957



Vol. 15 - No. 3
MARCH — 1957

SMELTINGCO

EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Published monthly by the Industrial Relations Department for men and women of United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and United States Fuel Company in Utah.

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It's Your Future

The vast majority of people are always concerned about their future. It is only natural for a person to wonder what waits in store for him — tomorrow, next week, next year.

How can we go about making certain that our future will be a good one? There are countless factors beyond our control which affect the years ahead. Yet, there are many things we can do to assure a bright and rosy path in the days and years to come. For example, we can watch and guard our health, we can be thrifty, we can foster love and harmony in our homes, and we can promote good relations with our friends.

But whenever we think and talk about the future, the most important fact to remember is that our future, and that of our families as well, is wrapped up in our jobs. For whatever our job may be, it helps determine our future progress, our future happiness, and our future security.

The responsibility is ours then to do each daily task to the best of our abilities, thereby opening the door to future success. We need constantly to remind ourselves that our jobs are really our future, and our future deserves our best efforts.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Our cover shows veteran Flotation Mill Operator "A" at Midvale, Wilford "Duffy" Lewis, as he measures the quantity of liquid reagents being added to the flotation circuit by a reagent feeder. In the thirty-one years that "Duffy" has worked in the Flotation Mill, he has witnessed many technological changes and improvements in the milling of ores.

What Are The Odds On Safety?

Even with odds at a "million-to-one" you can't afford to gamble a minute against a lifetime!

No matter how great the odds against him, a man may occasionally lay a buck on the line to back a long shot — like buying a ticket for the Irish sweepstakes or taking a chance on a fancy new car being raffled. So what if he does lose? He's not out much. And if he wins, he's got something for almost nothing.

On the other hand, gambling with safety is a sucker's game. The stakes are far too high — an eye, an arm, leg or perhaps even a life. And what is there to win? Not a thing. Gambling with safety doesn't make sense no matter how you look at it.

Unfortunately, chance enters into most of our daily activities, and often times our very lives are at stake. When we cross the street in heavy traffic, we are "gambling" that every car will obey the signals. When we rush down the stairs, we are gambling against the chance of slipping. In most of our actions, we are "betting," usually subconsciously, that trouble won't catch up with us. While it is true that we can't entirely eliminate chance, certainly we can shorten the odds against us. Theoretically, that is what we are doing — shortening the odds — when we obey safety rules, follow safe procedures, and wear proper safety equipment.

Safety engineers claim that the biggest headache to their profession is the person who insists on gambling against safety. These individuals eventually wind up on the

To protect his feet from possible injury, Clyde Crump, electrician at the U. S. and Lark Mine, wears safety shoes which are capable of withstanding 2,500 pounds of static weight.

A respirator offers protection to Mervin Naylor at the Midvale Plant as he cleans out a pulverizer.

What Are The Odds On Safety?

casualty list. Let's take a look at some of the odds a person encounters when he gambles with safety.

A man using a grinder has several million steel and emery particles shooting into the air near his eyes. The chances may be only a million to one that he will get something in his eyes if he fails to wear his safety glasses. Yet, just one small particle of steel, so tiny you can hardly see it, can cause injury to his eyes and may cause permanent blindness. Even if the eye is not injured by the impact, the foreign particles must be removed and this can be mighty painful. Even with odds at a million to one, you can't afford the gamble.

Gambling with a loose slab in the mine is as foolish as a game of Russian Roulette. The odds are against you in both cases. The National Safety Council reports that in the United States alone, one out of every fifty hard rock miners is injured each year by falling rock. A 50-to-1 shot certainly isn't worth risking your life, just to save the few minutes that may be required to bar down. And the odds don't improve with experience on the job either. A study by the U. S. Bureau of Mines of fatal falling ground accidents shows that on the average, the men who suffered fatal accidents had about 15 years of mining experience. Not exactly greenhorns! In fact, some of the miners had worked underground 25 to 40 years before they got overconfident, thoughtless, and "took a chance." A miner can make the odds more favorable and take the gamble out of his job by keeping alert for loose rock or ore, and then barring or blasting it down. If he can't get it down, then he should timber it up.

Would you place a price on your feet and bet them in a crap game? No sane person would, yet many workers gamble on the job with their feet at stake. Safety shoes are built and tested to withstand up to one ton. A man handling heavy objects who doesn't wear Safety shoes may work for many years without having any trouble, but it only takes one slip to cripple a man for life. The National Safety Council reports that during 1955, 10% of all disabling accidents in American industry were caused by falling objects. With such heavy odds, you can't afford to be without safety shoes.

People who horseplay are taking a double gamble. Not only are they gambling with their own life, but with the lives of their friends as well. A person who is injured because of his own carelessness or negligence will often chalk it up to experience, but if he is responsible for an injury to a friend, he will never forgive himself.

Let's add up the odds this way. In 1955, 235,000,000 man-hours were lost to accident gambling across the nation. In dollars and cents the cost of these accidents amounted to over $3,500,000,000. Also, 14,200 workers lost their lives and 1,900,000 were injured.

Were the gambles worth it? Certainly not. Remember, when you gamble with safety, the odds are against you, and long chances shorten lives.

Elmer Jenkins wears cover goggles to protect his eyes against flying particles while using a grinding wheel at the Midvale Plant.

A plastic shield offers protection to the face and eyes of Roy Elmer, lamp repairman at the mine, who is filling batteries with an alkaline solution.

LEAD-ZINC SITUATION

Prices of lead and zinc continue unchanged from those reported in the February issue of *Smeltingco.*

According to E&MJ Metal and Mineral Markets, sales of lead in March were better than last month, but not enough to indicate anything significant. The U. S. Government purchased about one-third less lead this month than last. It is anticipated that the Government will taper off its stockpiling and come to just about a complete stop, as far as domestic production is concerned, by June, 1957, which is the end of the 1957 fiscal year.

Zinc sales continue low although March sales are slightly better than January and February. The industry is still largely dependent on Government buying to maintain present prices. The Government has purchased considerably less zinc this month than last.

Copper prices for early March averaged around 31.5¢. Many analysts believe copper prices have reached the bottom and look for some improvement in the market.

LEAD-ZINC PRICES

Lead (New York)	16.0¢
Zinc (East St. Louis)	13.5¢

(Source: EM&J Metal & Mineral Markets)

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF LEAD AND ZINC (TONS) FOR DECEMBER

	LEAD	ZINC
Domestic production	27,109	44,084
Secondary (Resmelted scrap)	34,493	
Imports	56,418	91,876
Total available for consumption	118,020	135,960
Consumption	89,700	82,272

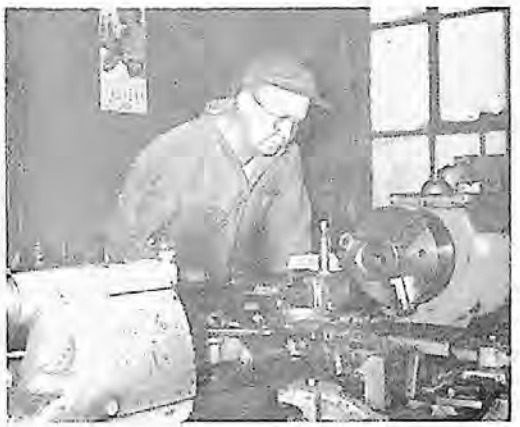
(Source: United States Bureau of Mines)

George Garcia, a machiner at the U. S. and Lark Mine, strives to teach his daughters by his own example the value of doing a job well. He encourages good work habits by Ruby and Susan by offering them a helping hand as they do the dinner dishes.

Both Jim Douglas, a dross furnace helper at the Lead Plant, and his son, Robert, a Deseret News carrier, know the importance of a good work record. In stormy weather, Jim gives Bob assistance in delivering his papers, teaching him the value of dependability.

IF IT'S WORTH DOING . . .

Our Children Follow The Examples We Set In Our Everyday Lives



Extra work on a farm may not have much in common with the skills required of a machinist, but success in either job depends upon the work habits developed by the workers. Like his father, young Gail Rosenkrantz, Jr. is conscientious about his job.

Have you ever noticed how quickly youngsters pick up the words, actions and habits of their parents? Remember when your own child was learning to utter his first words — you had to be mighty careful of your vocabulary and not let slip words you didn't want him to repeat later on. It's only natural that Junior should select dad as his idol and the pattern for his life.

The confidence that a young child in the formative years displays in his father's ability and judgment is exemplified in the oft-heard expression from a young boy, "It's true, cause my Dad says so." To him, if his Dad says something is so, then it is not to be questioned.

Most boys and girls look to their parents for guidance in the formation of their work habits as well as in the many other phases of living. Unfortunately, they are apt to take up the bad habits of their parents as well as follow the good traits. It's been proved time and again that an individual who has a good work record and a reputation for getting along with folks will have children who'll be the same way when they grow up. Such phrases as "He's a chip off the old block," and "Like father, like son" are common expressions we hear everyday. And more often than not our children are judged by the records and actions of their parents.

A youngster, especially a son, constantly, though sometimes without being aware of it, observes his father's habits and actions. Whether dad is changing a tire on the family car, doing a repair job on the home plumbing, or chopping wood for the campfire at a family outing,

Merrill Butterfield, left, and Alva Sorensen, right, machiners at the Lark Section, are assigned to sinking operations of the 5728 incline shaft. They are shown here as they put in a bulkhead at the bottom of the incline.

Merrill Butterfield knows that a good workman takes proper care of his equipment. He helps his children acquire this habit by showing 3-year-old Lee, left, 6-year-old Ben, and 5-year-old Maida how to oil their bike and trike.

Alva Sorensen teaches his children good work habits by assigning them daily chores. Six-year-old Kim feeds the chickens and collects the eggs. Soon 15-month-old Clair will have his assignment, too.

If It's Worth Doing . . .

he is setting an example for his son to follow. If the job is done well and the father is conscientious and industrious, it naturally follows that these good traits are more likely to develop in his children. This certainly puts the pressure on parents to set the proper example for their youngsters to follow.

Most everyone has heard of the fellow who complained about the younger generation. "The kids nowadays have gone to the dogs," he moaned. "That boy of mine is in the third grade now, and I just can't keep him in pencils. His classmates swipe them from him faster than I can bring them home from work."

The youngsters seldom miss a trick these days. But what's all this got to do with me and my job, you may ask?

It's like this. You work hard at your job, trying each day to do your share. You keep alert to hazards, obey safety rules and regulations, and are congenial with the fellows you work with. There are many times when you'd rather do something else than come to work, such as going fishing on a warm spring day. But you come to work anyway. You believe in and practice the old adage that if a job's worth doing, it's worth doing well. You get a certain satisfaction from doing the best you can, each task you undertake. In short, you soon earn the reputation as a good worker — you're a valuable person to your family, your co-workers, and your employer.

You may not always realize it, but the good work habits you acquire are valuable to your children, too. Your youngsters accept these habits because they want to "be like" their dad or mom. Perhaps you, yourself, acquired your worthwhile traits by following in the footsteps of your father.

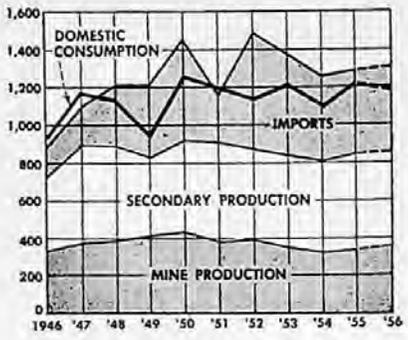
It's not too far-fetched then, to think of your youngsters' future at the same time you think of your job performance. That extra little push you give to your job may mean a great deal to your son or daughter, not to mention what it could mean to you. You've got to show your youngsters that what's worth doing is worth doing well, both at home and on the job. The old saying "What you do rings so loudly in my ears that I cannot hear what you say" holds doubly true in a child's relationship with his parents.

Pictured on these pages are but a few of the employees from the U. S. and Lark Mine and the Midvale Plant who realize the value of good work habits and are fostering the development of these same ideals in the lives of their children.

Accuracy is an important factor in keeping an up-to-date inventory of supplies needed in the operation of the Smelter, as warehouseman Fred Miner knows. His son, Paul, is learning this same trait from his father, as together they assemble a model airplane.

Lead Supply and Demand in the U. S.

By R. L. Ziegfeld, Secretary, Lead Industries Association



SUPPLY AND DEMAND[1]
(Short Tons)

	1955	1956 estimated
Supply:		
Domestic ores	338,025	350,000
Foreign ores and base bullion	177,479	203,000
Secondary	502,051	500,000
Net imports of metal	264,149	240,000
Total	1,281,704	1,293,000
Stocks at primary smelters and refiners	51,028[2]	10,000[3]
Total supplies	1,332,732	1,283,000
Demand:		
Industrial consumption	1,209,330	1,195,000
Consumers' stocks	3,051[2]	10,000[2]
	1,206,279	1,185,000
For stockpile and unaccounted for	126,453	98,000

[1]American Bureau of Metal Statistics, U. S. Bureau of Mines and Lead Industries Association. [2]Decrease. [3]Increase.

Lead in 1956 was featured by an extremely stable market, a good but not exceptional level of consumption, and a continued world oversupply which was taken care of by Government stockpiling. Domestic mine production increased slightly while secondary production remained constant. Imports of lead in ore increased considerably but imports of metal declined. Consumption was off, largely due to the lower rate of automobile production, but was still the fourth largest year of record. Late in the year the Government started bartering surplus agricultural commodities for lead for a supplemental stockpile in addition to its regular stockpile purchases.

Price. Except for a period of a few days in January 1956, the price was 16¢ per lb. New York for the entire year. On Jan. 4 some sales were made at 16.5¢ and on the following day all sales were at that level. The price dropped back to 16¢ Jan. 13 and remained there.

Stockpiling. There can be little doubt that Government stockpiling was responsible for this remarkable stability. Purchases for stockpile under the program announced in 1954 which authorized purchases up to 200,000 tons of domestically mined lead, amounted to nearly 60,000 tons in 1956 and must have brought the total bought since 1954 close to the 200,000-ton level. In addition, the Government started bartering surplus agricultural comodities for foreign lead late in the year. The total amount of lead thus purchased for the supplemental stockpile is not definitely known but it is estimated that in excess of 30,000 tons were delivered in 1956 with considerably larger amounts already bought for later delivery. It has been estimated that U. S. Government stockpile holdings of all kinds exceed a year's lead consumption for both military and civilian requirements.

Production of lead in ores mined in the U. S. increased about 4% to about 350,000 tons in 1956, partly the result of freedom from major work stoppages. Secondary lead production remained constant and, at 500,000 tons estimated, was about equal to the preceding year. This again was near the record of 512,000 tons set in 1947.

Imports of foreign lead ores and base bullion were at an all-time high, increasing 15% over 1955 to a little over 200,000 tons. The bulk of imported ores came from Peru, South Africa, Canada and Australia. Imports of lead metal, on the other hand, again recorded a decrease. They amounted to an estimated 240,000 tons, off nearly 10% from the preceding year, and including the rather substantial tonnage already mentioned which was obtained for the supplemental stockpile by barter.

Total supplies, therefore, did not differ much from 1955 at about 1,293,000 tons, an increase of only about 1%. However, in 1955 there was a substantial reduction of producer's stocks which further added to total supplies while in 1956 producer's stocks increased slightly.

Consumption, as previously stated, was good but not a record. At about 1,195,000 tons it was off about 1% from 1955, yet was the fourth largest year on record, exceeded only by 1950, 1953 and 1955. As consumers' stocks fell 10,000 tons during the year, a little less than 100,000 tons of the total supply remained for stockpiling or was unaccounted for (see table). Figures given previously indicate that most of this tonnage went to stockpiles of one kind or another.

Consumption in the early part of the year continued relatively high with the momentum gathered in late 1955, and stockpile offerings were therefore minimal during the first few months. However, consumption was off during the summer, with fairly substantial stockpile offerings and the fall business, particularly in storage batteries, never reached the high seasonal expectations.

Uses. The year was disappointing in the largest lead consuming industry, storage batteries, which reflected the substantial set-back in automobile production. This accounted almost entirely for the reduction of about 15,000 tons, or 4%, of lead used for this product, resulting in battery consumption of about 365,000 tons. Normally with more cars on the road, using bigger batteries and being driven farther, one would expect replacement batteries to make up some of this loss. However, although it was estimated early in the year that battery consumption would increase, it never materialized. In fact, for the first 10 months of the year replacement batteries were slightly off at about 19.8-million. The only way to account for this is that batteries are being built to last longer. Practically all new cars are using the larger 12v battery, but the smaller 6v battery still predominates in the replacement field.

On the other hand, the second largest lead use, tetraethyl lead for gasoline anti-knock compounds, gave an exceptional account of itself and much more than offset the loss in battery business. Consumption there is estimated about 195,000 tons, an increase of approximately 30,000 tons or nearly 20%. The figure is more remarkable because of greater production abroad with a new plant going into production in Canada in the fall of 1956. A new plant also started production in California and plans have been announced for two other new plants; another in California and one in Illinois.

Obviously tetraethyl lead manufacturers have great confidence in the future growth of this product. There has been much talk about the gas turbine or free piston engine, neither of which would require high octane fuel, eventually dis-

placing the conventional engine with its need for tetraethyl lead. The general feeling in informed quarters in both the automotive and petroleum industries seems to be (1) that wide commercial use of such engine is a long way off and may never take place, since conventional engines will also be improved, or (2) they will only be satisfactory for limited special applications like the diesel engine, which has been around many years and has never taken over the field.

Recent talk of fuel injection systems has also raised some conjecture as to their effect on tetraethyl lead if generally adopted. Such systems permit equal performance on gasoline of one lower octane number and, on the surface, would appear to reduce the need for tetraethyl lead. However, automotive engineers are anxious to get maximum performance, with the net result that compression ratios will be stepped up further where fuel injection systems are used and the amount of anti-knock ingredient used will be unaffected.

LEAD USE IN THE U. S.[1]
(Short Tons)

	1955	1956 estimated
White lead	18,549	17,000
Red lead and litharge[2]	87,503	80,000
Storage batteries	380,033	365,000
Cable	121,165	134,000
Building[3]	60,223	58,000
Tetraethyl lead	165,133	195,000
Ammunition	46,816	43,000
Foil	5,185	4,900
Bearing metal	34,567	27,000
Solder	88,749	73,000
Type metal	26,507	23,000
Calking	59,406	60,000
Other uses	115,494	116,000
	1,209,330	1,195,000

[1]Based on U. S. Bureau of Mines statistics. [2]Exclusive of oxides for storage batteries. [3]Chiefly pipe, sheet and extrusions. Includes lead used in chemical construction.

Third largest use of lead is in cable sheathing, which also gave a surprisingly good account of itself in 1956. Lead consumption increased from about 121,000 tons to 134,000 tons, more than 10%, probably the result of the huge utility expansion programs. Large amounts of lead-covered telephone cable were imported into this country in 1956, so the consumption figures for the U. S. do not reflect the total amount of lead-covered cable actually used.

Lead in solder showed a rather substantial drop of about 15,000 tons to 73,000 tons. This can largely be attributed to the lower automobile production which reduced the need for body and radiator solder and the fact that 1955 was an extremely high year for solder. Despite the lower rate of home building, lead used for building construction and calking lead showed little change, probably due to a compensating increase in other types of construction. Most other uses on which statistics are available showed moderate declines.

There are other applications of lead on which statistics are not separately available but which nevertheless are worthy of comment. An example is lead as a radiation shielding material. Growth in the shipping and use of radioisotopes has undoubtedly meant a growth in the use of lead for shipping, storage and handling of these products. The Navy Department's commitment to an atomic navy means substantial use of lead for shielding in the future. For example, a submarine may use several hundred tons of lead shielding and the Navy now has under construction or contract more than a dozen. Likewise larger ships use proportionately larger quantities. In industrial "hot" laboratories all sorts of lead shielded equipment are employed and some of this equipment, such as shielded industrial trucks, may have several tons of lead shielding on each. All in all this looks like a strong growth market for lead.

Outlook. The automotive industry expects a better year in 1957, production for that year being recently estimated as up 10% over 1956. So consumption of lead in batteries and solder should increase. On the other hand consumption of lead for tetraethyl can hardly be expected to show another phenomenal increase as it did in 1956. In fact opening of new catalytic reforming plants may temporarily have a reducing effect on the demand for tetraethyl lead. Cable sheathing may be expected to give a good account of itself, but the large increase shown in 1956 is not likely to be repeated. The huge Federal highway aid program should create an expanded market for red lead paint. Many states have already accepted the program.

On the supply side not much change is anticipated. Imports may increase, but this would be largely due to stockpile acquisitions through barter. There is of course uncertainty with respect to the extent of other stockpiling purchases in 1957, although Government officials have been making reassuring statements along this line. It should also be borne in mind that inventories of lead are low — in the hands of both producers and consumers.

For the distant future the outlook is also encouraging. No large new producing areas are in sight which would be likely to upset the supply picture. Recognizing that since World War II, lead production has exceeded industrial requirements with the over-supply being stockpiled, growth industries using lead should tend to close this gap. Further growth in batteries, tetraethyl lead and atomic shielding seems obvious. The trend to lower temperature firing in most branches of the ceramic industries indicates a growing use for lead compounds. Recent word indicates the superiority of litharge as a high temperature lubricant for jet engines and the like.

Against these expanding per capita uses, no major substitution for lead in other important applications appears imminent.

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More Work for Less

They call it "progressive" taxation, when you pay a higher tax *rate* on larger earnings.

The idea behind time-and-a-half wage rates for overtime is that higher incentives are necessary to get people to work longer, and higher rewards are justified as the workload increases.

But the "progressive" income tax works in just the opposite way.

For example—suppose a skilled surgeon averages $500 an operation, and performs 20 a month. For his first operations in January, he'd get and keep $500. In February, after income tax, he'd be getting $310 an operation. By November, he'd be giving government $445 out of every $500 fee, keeping only $55 for himself.

Under the present "progressive" income tax, it works out in the same way for all of us. The more hours we work, the less we get paid per hour, after paying taxes. Under this system, there's a penalty for being more productive. Incentives to produce more are destroyed.

Imagine overtime wage rates becoming smaller per hour, the more hours you worked!

MIDVALE PLANT

Wedding Bells

LaVell Tripp and Miss Norma Miller chose a most appropriate day for their marriage, St. Valentine's Day. Bishop Louis Goff performed the marriage for the young couple, after which a wedding reception was held honoring them at the Memorial House in Memory Park. LaVell is the son of Leo Tripp, who works at the smelter time office. Prior to enrolling at Henager Business College, LaVell was also employed at the Midvale Plant as a surface laborer. LaVell's brother, Kenneth, who works in the smelter boiler shop, acted as best man at the wedding. The new Mr. and Mrs. Tripp are making their home on Jefferson Street in Midvale.

Fenstermaker-Dumas Nuptials

Miss LaRue Fenstermaker, became the bride of Lee R. Dumas on March 9. LaRue is the daughter of John A. Fenstermaker who is employed at the U. S. & Lark Mine as a Helper B, while Lee is the son of Darold Dumas, employed in the Surface Department at the smelter. Several parties were held honoring the newlyweds. The Dumases are making their home in Midvale.

Diaper Derby

The arrival of little Gregory at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ruland Lawson on March 1st was a happy occasion. Ruland is a surface laborer at the plant, and the grandfather, Julius Lawson, is employed as a kettle fireman in the lead plant.

Mr. and Mrs. LaVell Tripp and their wedding party.

Joins Company

New clerk-typist and PBX operator, Mrs. Anna Scott.

Mrs. Anna M. Scott was hired March 18 as the new clerk-typist and PBX operator at the Midvale Plant. Anna is a native of Salt Lake City and presently resides in Granger with her three children, Mark, Karla and Myra. Anna was formerly employed by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company as a PBX and Information Operator. She replaces Doone Pierson, who is awaiting a visit from the stork.

TRY THIS DAILY DOZEN

1. A little patience, at least once.
2. A minute of unselfishness.
3. A kind word—one, two, or three.
4. A bit of self control.
5. A flash of generosity.
6. A prompt excuse — for someone else.
7. A noble thought.
8. A good deed—not left undone.
9. A prayer for a friend in trouble.
10. A moment of thankfulness for blessings enjoyed.
11. A kindly smile.
12. A snatch of song — or hum of tune.

Newlyweds

Newlyweds, Mr. and Mrs. Duane Richardson.

Assistant Scale Inspector, Duane Richardson, and Miss Afton Lundskog were joined in marriage March 8, 1957. The marriage was performed in the Salt Lake L. D. S. Temple. Following the wedding ceremony the young couple was feted at a wedding reception held in the Murray Stake House. The newlyweds traveled to Los Angeles, California, for a honeymoon. Duane and Afton are living at 41 North Holden Street in Midvale.

"Smelter Day" Changed

Due to changes in the schedule of operations at the Midvale Plant, the day for the annual "Smelter Day" outing at Lagoon has been changed to July 31st. The Midvale Plant Recreation Committee promises one of the best Smelter Days ever, with the new Lagoon Fun House in operation again this year. Everyone is encouraged to mark July 31st as a red letter day for themselves and their youngsters.

SALT LAKE OFFICE

Joins Accounting Department

A hearty welcome to Mrs. Mary Tassainer, the new stenographer in the Accounting Department! Mary

and her husband, Max, who is an electrician at American Smelting and Refining Co., are native Salt Lakers. They are proud of their family, Alice Kaye, who is a junior at South High School, and son Calvin, who is now a freshman at the University of Utah, majoring in Engineering. Mary is enthusiastic about gardening, dancing, sewing and embroidering. She was previously employed at Interstate Brick Company for eight years and is a member of the Salt Lake Chapter of American Business Women's Association.

Mary replaces Marilyn Robison, who resigned her position to join her husband, Sam, who is now on six months' active duty with the National Guard, stationed at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. Marilyn says she will be back in the autumn to say "hello," then on to Los Angeles, where they will make their home and Sam will study optometry.

Let's Have A Party!

Meadowbrook Golf Club will be the site of the Salt Lake Office "April Showers" dinner-dance on Friday, April 12. With the Committee members promising lots of good food and good music, you'd better make plans now to attend.

Welcome to Bonnie Baker

Mrs. Bonnie Lou Baker is the new stenographer in the Mining Department. Bonnie was previously

employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Salt Lake City. She and her husband, Robert, who is employed by Lennox Industries as an accounting clerk, are natives of Twin Falls, Idaho, where they graduated from Twin Falls High School. They lived in Elko, Nevada, for three years prior to coming to Salt Lake City. The Bakers are avid bridge players and Bonnie also enjoys sewing and crocheting, saying she is just a "home body."

She replaces Maurine Morley, who resigned her position to accept employment in Tempe, Arizona with Air Research Corporation.

West Coast Callers

Evelyn and Barry Culmer spent the last week of February in San Francisco and Palo Alto on a combination business and pleasure trip. They stayed at Ricky's Garden Hotel, where Evelyn enjoyed swimming in the beautiful pool. They took in many of the popular tourist attractions of the Bay City, including Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf, and Top of the Mark. Their itinerary included motoring to Sausalito, then back down the Peninsula where Evie went on a shopping spree. They stopped overnight at Reno enroute home.

Winter Vacationers

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ehrhorn spent a memorable vacation during February and early March visiting such romantic places as New Orleans, Santiago, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Puerto Barrios, Guatamala City and Antigua.

The Ehrhorns traveled to Santiago by United Fruit Company boat. During their 8-hour stay, they enjoyed many historic points of interest, including Morro Castle and San Juan Hill, where Teddy Roosevelt made his famous stand. They toured Kingston, Jamaica, then across to Tower Isle, noted for its beautiful club, guest houses, swimming pool and Smorgasbord. Jack says, "You might say the Swedes have forgotten how to make Smorgasbord when you sample this at Tower Isle." They toured the coastline where coconut trees, banana trees, bread fruit trees, nutmeg trees and pineapple plantations abound and contribute to the tropical beauty.

From Kingston, it was a 2-day cruise for the trip to Puerto Barrios. They then traveled by plane to Guatemala City where they separated into groups of 4 to 6 people for a drive around the city and a shopping tour. They visited some of the fabric weaving plants for which Guatemala City is famous. They drove to Antigua, the original capital of Guatemala, near the old volcanoes of Aguas and El Fuego. El Fuego started erupting the night before they arrived — the first major eruption since 1945. There was such a pall of smoke and dust over Antigua that fine ash could be felt in Guatemala City. The following day they visited historical old churches, coffee plantations and native arts and crafts. One of the interesting things about Antigua is that in a town of 14,000 people there are 31 churches, many of which were erected during the early 16th century.

Mrs. Mary Ehrhorn observes some of the native women of Guatemala carrying jars atop their heads.

The Ehrhorns later enplaned for New Orleans where they attended the AIME Annual meeting. While in New Orleans they visited the quaint places in the Old French Quarter and saw four of the preliminary parades of the Mardi Gras. Jack can certainly recommend eating at Antoines, Galatoires and Brennans. They took time out to go to the Fairgrounds, where upon the advice of tips from their taxi driver, they each lost $9.00 on the racing, "but it was worth it." A Greyline night tour of New Orleans included stops at various night spots such as Pete Herman's and Moulin Rouge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhorn both enthusiastically agree there is nothing like a boat trip for a relaxing vacation, but Jack says five meals a day aboard ship are deadly for the waistline.

Weekend Travelers

The weekend of Washington's birthday found a number of Salt Lake Office employees motoring to Nevada for a gala holiday. Arnold and Virginia Johnson chose Las Vegas, which was also Claudia Mortensen's choice. It was Elko for the Francis Webbs and the Leonard Granbergs.

U.S. and LARK MINE

Yard Foreman Retires

After more than twenty-seven years of service at the U. S. & Lark Mine, Harry J. "Jack" Roberts, foreman in the Bingham Tunnel Yard, retired effective March 31st. Jack was first employed by the Company as a miner way back in November, 1929. He later served as Mine Foreman at the U. S. Section and also held the same position at the Lark Section.

A farewell party honoring Jack was given by the salaried employees of the Mine. A pleasant surprise was the gift of a portable TV set which was presented to Jack by his associates, after which refreshments were served in the conference room. Jack was also presented a camp stove and portable ice chest by the men in the saw mill and Bingham Tunnel Yard as a farewell remembrance. As yet, no special activities are planned by Jack during his retirement. He merely plans to enjoy relaxing at his home in Union. A wish for future happiness during his retirement is extended to Jack by his fellow workers and friends at the Mine.

Harold Wells offered congratulations to Jack Roberts on his retirement and on behalf of the salaried employees presented him with a portable TV receiver.

Jack Roberts was presented a portable icebox and camp stove by the men in the sawmill and Bingham Tunnel yard upon his retirement.

Instructor Jed Wasden teaches a group of Lark residents the art of leathercraft at the elementary school.

Adult Education Class Proves Popular In Lark

Sixteen Lark residents are busily engaged in learning the finer points of the art of tooling leather. The Lark P-T.A. is sponsoring a leathercraft course which is held each week in the Lark Elementary School as the adult education program for the year. The course is of six weeks duration and is being instructed by Jed Wasden. Each member participating in the project has completed at least one item, and several have already completed two leather goods pieces. According to those who have been attending the class, it is a very interesting and fascinating subject. Some of the finished articles include belts, wallets, ladies' purses, coin purses and similar pieces of leatherware.

Stork Club

A new son for Mr. and Mrs. Jose Cruz was born on Washington's birthday. As yet the Cruz's have not selected a name for the new arrival.

Marriage Announced

March 2nd was the day selected by Miss Shirley M. Sonne and Blain Atkinson for their marriage. Shirley

is the daughter of Bob Sonne who works in the Mine Office. Bob and Shirley traveled to Elko, Nevada, where the wedding ceremony was solemnized. Upon their return home, the newlyweds are happy in their new home in Salt Lake City.

Attends Convention In Atlantic City

Representing the Board of Education, Benton Boyd was one of three persons from the Jordan School District to attend the National School Board Association and American Association of School Administrators convention at Atlantic City. The meetings were held from February 14 to 20. Mrs. Boyd accompanied Benton to Atlantic City.

P. W. Peterson, retiring dryhouseman at the mine, keeps busy in his garden at Lark.

P. W. Peterson Retires

P. W. Peterson, veteran dryhouseman at the Mine, started his well-deserved retirement effective February 28th. "Pete" first came to Lark in 1902 with his father. He later left the area, returning again in 1923. He worked at the Bingham Mines Company until the U. S. Smelting Company acquired the Lark Mine. For the past ten years he has worked in the dryhouse. "Pete" and his wife have reared a fine family of four children, all of whom have graduated from college. Now the Petersons plan to take life easy and enjoy their grandchildren. "Pete's" many friends at the Mine join in wishing him good health and happiness during his retirement.

Wedding Bells

Wayne Curtis, a machiner at the Lark Section, married Miss Eva E. Callaway on March 2. The marriage ceremony was performed in Ely, Nevada. The newlyweds remained in Ely for a short honeymoon, and are now making their new home in Salt Lake City.

HIAWATHA...

Hiawatha residents enjoyed a delicious spaghetti birthday dinner sponsored by the American Legion and auxiliary.

Engineers Join King Mine Staff

Mr. James W. Coulon was employed February 25th at King Mine as a Mine Planning Engineer. James comes to King Mine from Gary, West Virginia, where he was employed by U. S. Steel Corporation as a Mining Engineer. He attended Brigham Young University in 1943-1944 under the Army's specialized training program. He later graduated from West Virginia School of Mines in May, 1950. He has approximately eleven years of mining experience, both in operations and engineering. James is married and has three daughters. His family is presently living in Salt Lake City, but will move to Hiawatha as soon as housing is available.

Mr. John F. Smith, Jr. came to work at King Mine on February 25th, in the capacity of Preparation Plant Engineer. John has a background in mining as a mechanic and tipple foreman in mines at Jerome and Quecreek in Pennsylvania. He studied coal preparation methods at Pennsylvania State College and at the University of Pittsburgh. John's wife and two children will join him soon in Hiawatha. They are living in Pennsylvania at present.

A hearty welcome is extended to Mr. Coulon and Mr. Smith.

James W. Coulon

John F. Smith, Jr.

Birthday Party

Hiawatha's American Legion Post held its birthday party at the Legion Hall on March 16. The receipts from the party are to be used by the American Legion Auxiliary to send two girls to "Girl's State" this summer. A spaghetti dinner was served, with a huge birthday cake as dessert. Following the enjoyable dinner, a dance was held.

Lowe-Wilde Nuptials

Miss Margaret Lowe became Mrs. David Wilde in a wedding ceremony performed by B. E. Christensen recently. Margaret is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Lowe and David is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wilde. The wedding was performed at the home of the bride's parents. Robert Wilde, a brother, was best man. The newlyweds spent a short honeymoon in Zion National Park in Southern Utah.

David R. Storey, who retired after more than 34 years of service with the Company, receives congratulations from his fellow workmen at King Mine.

Retires

David R. Story, one of King Mine's veteran employees, retired February 22, after more than 34 years of service with the Company. He began his employment with U.S. Fuel Company at Heiner on December 7, 1952, later transferring to Mohrland and then to Hiawatha. He started in the mines by hand loading coal. Later from 1928 to 1936 he was a car repairman, and was also a wireman for a period. In October, 1949, he transferred to the Preparation Plant where he worked as a boney picker until the time of his retirement. Ray is intending to spend his retirement in California where he plans to live with his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Roma Pettey, in Redwood City. Ray's many friends at the Mine join in wishing him happiness and good health during his retirement.

Plan Summer Wedding

Larry Anderson, a United States Fuel Company scholarship student, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Von Anderson, was recently engaged to Miss Sharon Call, whose home is in Soda Springs, Idaho. Larry will graduate from the University of Utah with a degree in Mining Engineering in June. Sharon is presently attending the Brigham Young University. Although no definite date has been set, the young couple is planning for a June wedding.

LIVING STANDARD HIGH BECAUSE — To GET More, We PRODUCE More

Always wanting to improve has been a good thing for the individual American from away back—and a good thing, too, for our country.

With the drive, with the opportunity to better himself, the American citizen has moved his living standard ahead further and faster than anybody in history. But it's always been done on the solid belief that to get more, you have to produce more.

That hasn't been the case with the people of other countries. They seem to figure that there must be some sort of "black magic" involved in the process. Some of them have tried the "magic" formulas of Communism, Fascism, Socialism—and they've been surprised when

(Continued on page 23)

SAFETY RECORD

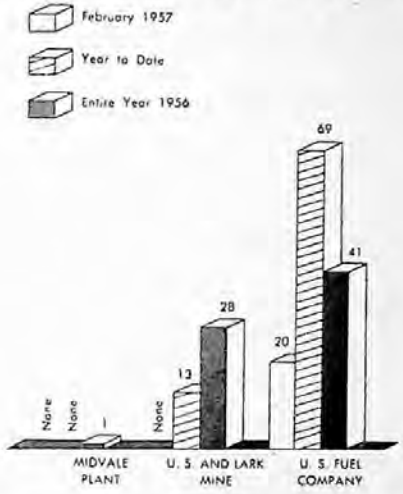
February, 1957

STATISTICS
Number of Lost Time Accidents

1957—	February	Year to Date
Midvale Plant	0	0
U. S. and Lark Mine	0	3
U. S. Fuel Company	1	8

1956—	February	Year to Date
Midvale Plant	0	0
U. S. and Lark Mine	1	5
U. S. Fuel Company	0	4

ACCIDENT BAROMETER
Rate Per Million Man Hours



FEBRUARY INJURIES

Midvale Plant

None.

U. S. and Lark Mine

None.

U. S. Fuel Company

A plumber helper, carrying a four-inch rubber hose, slipped on some ice and the hose connection struck and bruised his right knee.

Living Standard High . . .

(Continued from page 22)

the promises of the ism-promoters failed to pan out.

In our country, too, there are those who from time to time come up with new schemes, new nostrums, to cure all fancied ills. "Share-the-wealth" . . . "cradle-to-grave security" . . . "soak-the-rich" . . . "planned economy"—all are offered as magic formulas for solving economic problems without more production, even without work.

Most of us don't take to such ideas. We realize that all the government planning, all the economic theories, can't turn a handful of iron ore and a tree branch into a kitchen knife. That takes work—production.

And most of us agree that instead of trying to divide the wealth, we must multiply it. To get more, we have to produce more.

"What's the charge?" asked the judge as an operator and his wife were presented to the court.

"This man is charged with beating his wife with an oak leaf," said the sheriff.

"That sounds harmless. Why was he arrested for that?"

"He got the oak leaf out of the dining room table."

MARCH
IT'S SPRIG!
MAR 21
IN
OUT
FROSTY